

# The Middletown Transcript.

NO. 13.

VOL. VIII.

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1875.

## Original Poetry.

### For the Middletown Transcript.

#### RESIGNATION.

What, though the chambers of my ear,  
Unlocked by voice of praise or prayer,  
Refuse to vibrate free and clear,  
The wailets of the tingling air;  
A subtiler touch, a harmony  
Unknown to others, lingers there,  
In accents sweet it comes to me—  
Oh! Christ, I hear Thee everywhere!

What, though the crystals, set to light  
The curtained windows of my soul,  
Be limned with unextinguished Night's  
Black pigment, like an inked scroll,  
That not a ray of Heaven's sweet light  
Can penetrate its destined goal,  
If it but quicken that dim sight,  
Which Faith gives to the humblest soul.

What, though my mute and silent tongue  
Be hushed, and broken from my will,  
And every vocal chord unstrung,  
Tensionless, paralyzed and still;  
There is a language voiced and sung,  
Strange and unknown to human skill,  
Breathed from the soul, and heard among  
The choirs, the courts of heaven fill.

Though hearing, sight and speech be gone,  
And solitude of mystery  
My every path of life along  
Envelops, shroud and compass me,  
Yet, I am not alone, a strong  
Invisible divinity  
With cheering hope and sweetest song  
My soul, is leading up to Thee.

Oh! Christ, thou more than all beside,  
Of earth, or life, or heaven to me,  
Still tell me, by thy sacred side,  
Wrapt in transcendent ecstasy,  
Keel like a new-made, trusting bride,  
Trembling 'twixt joy and hope to be  
Close to her lord, her true and tried,  
Happy to find my life in Thee.

What, though affliction be my lot,  
Though pain and penury assail,  
And, unremembered and forgot,  
I walk alone the lowliest vale—  
Yea—more, let enemies appear,  
Let like-warm friends prove false, and flee,  
My soul, be true—Thou, Christ art here,  
And then shall I be most like Thee.

ODDSEA BARD.

## Select Story.

### RAYMOND'S PRIDE.

A STORY OF REAL LIFE.

"Raymond Thurston, I believe you are insane?"

As Amabel spoke, her voice had a sharp quiver of pain as well as anger. She was very proud of her brother—proud of his handsome face, of his talents—and she considered he was about to degrade himself socially if not morally; by the stand he had announced himself to have taken. Seeing her passionate outcry had not moved him, she said, pleadingly:

"Have you no pride left? You who had all the old Thurston pride once?"

"I have just so much pride left, Amabel," he answered, "that I cannot sit here eating the bread of idleness another day."

"You know you are more than welcome here."

"I do know it. I appreciate your husband's kindness at its full value. Amabel. I hope the day will come when I can prove it. And, Sir, I am only too thankful that you have his true love and strong arm now, when we have lost so much. Now, darling, don't try to hold me back from honest employment."

"But, Raymond, you can surely obtain some gentlemanly position."

"I have been trying faithfully for six months, you know with what success. There don't look at me so pitifully; it will come right one of these days."

"I wonder what Bertha Haines will say when she sees you perched upon the driver's seat of an express cart?"

For the first time the forced composure of Raymond's face was stirred. A dark red flush crept to his very hair, and he rose and walked up and down the room. Glad to have moved him at last, his sister said:

"With her aristocratic ideas and the pride that is inborn in her family, she will never recognize you again, Raymond."

"Then I must lose the honor of her friendship," Raymond said hoarsely. "Don't say any more, Amabel!" And unable to bear any further remonstrance, he left the room, and a little later the house.

The Thurston pride of which Amabel had spoken, was stinging him sorely, in spite of the brave face he carried to cover it. He was a man of twenty-eight, and his life had held only the pleasure of wealth, the opportunities money gives for the development of intellect for twenty-seven of those years. His parents died when he was a boy, and Amabel, his only sister, fifteen years his senior, married before he was twenty, and gave her brother a home, whenever he was not traveling, or in some seminary or college. While he considered himself a rich man, Raymond had accepted this hospitality as freely as it was offered, and Amabel's jewel-case, her husband's library, and her children's play-room bore witness to her brother's generosity. But suddenly, without warning, there swept over the country one of the devastating financial crashes so overwhelming in this land of speculation, and Raymond was recalled from Eu-

rope by his brother-in-law, informing him that his entire patrimony had been swept away. Investments that had seemed to the young man, ignorant in all business details, as secure as they were flattering, had fallen to ruin, and a few hundred dollars only were left of what had been a noble fortune.

At first Raymond did not realize the extent of his misfortune. He was still young, well educated, in perfect health, and certainly the world held some niche where he could earn an honest living. But weeks of seeking for employment gave him a keener knowledge of his misfortune. Friends who had been willing to smoke his cigars and drink his wines, who were yet willing to extend every social greeting, shook their heads when asked to confide any portion of their business into his keeping.

Brought up to study, to live a life of elegant leisure, Raymond Thurston, at twenty-eight, knew absolutely nothing of business, nor had he studied any one branch sufficiently to qualify himself as a teacher. He tried faithfully to find some employment, spending what little remained of his fortune with the lavish hand that had not yet learned economy.

Society welcomed him home after two years of wandering, for Amabel Barclay kept an open house for her friends, and Raymond was a favorite in her circle. Her husband, many years older than herself, had long ago retired from business, with a large income, and while he gave Raymond cordial welcome, had no opportunity to aid him in finding occupation.

And Bertha Haines, the friend from whom Raymond parted two years before, in this renewed intercourse, became to him more than ever a friend before. They had not thought of love in the days when the girl was a debutante in society, and Raymond one of its favorite beaux; but when they met, after the long parting, some new emotion stirred both hearts. They did not know what made the hours pass so quickly when they were together, nor recognize the subtle charm that dwelt for each in the other's presence, for many weeks.

Raymond was the first to awaken to the knowledge that love was the charm that bound him to Bertha's side, whenever she was present; that that love sparkling eyes—so beautiful in their expression; that love turned her voice so musical; that love made her the dearest of all women in his eyes.

Amabel was delighted. Bertha was one of her own-father's friends, and Bertha's father a merchant of standing and influence. Aside from this the girl had inherited money from her mother. Altogether, Amabel decided the match would be charming. But a hint to that effect met Raymond's stern frowns, such as had never visited his face in the old sunshine days.

"Never speak of it again, Amabel," he said. "I am no fortune hunter to live upon the money of a rich wife. I'll earn out my own way first!"

But carving his own way proved tedious work, till, desperate at his many failures, he accepted a position, offered in jest, of driver to an express wagon.

"I do understand horses," he said, "if I cannot sell goods or keep books."

It proved harder work, however, than in the first flush of his desperation he had imagined. Not the mere work; that he soon conquered; but the slights, rudeness and stares of his old friends. Some few recognized the true nobility that accepted honest labor rather than an easy dependence upon wealthy connections, but these were few.

A week passed, when one morning, delivering some goods at one of the most fashionable stores on Broadway, as he went out, Raymond saw Bertha Haines opening the door of her low carriage. An impulse made him start forward to hand her out, only to draw back, crimson with confusion, and dropping the hand he was raising to lift his hat. The sweet musical voice he loved spoke at once:

"Please, Mr. Thurston, help me with this obstinate door. It will stick."

He went forward, then, with all the easy grace of manner that had ever marked his intercourse with ladies. The little gloved hand was extended to meet his, as she thanked him.

"It is too bad you are engaged," she said. "I should like to borrow your artist eye to aid me in selecting a dress for my reception on Thursday evening. But you will come and tell me how I succeeded alone, will you not?"

She said the last words very earnestly, raising her dark eyes to his face. "Do you really wish me to come now?" he asked.

"I do!"

"Then I will come! I must say good morning," and he left her with a most courteous bow.

But while the great express-wagon rattled down the streets, Miss Haines turned away from the store she had been entering and re-entered her carriage.

"To my father's," she said to the driver, and in a few moments the mor-

chant looked up from his ledgers to see his only child, in a faultless walking-dress, entering the counting-house.

"Another check?" he said, moving a chair to her. "How much this time?"

"Nothing! I want to talk to you. Shut the door, so those horrid men can't hear me."

The door closed, and privacy in the sanctum secured, Bertha astonished her paternal relative by bursting into a passion of weeping.

"Why, Bertha?" he cried.

"Never mind, papa. It is all over now. Do you remember what you said to me when Raymond Thurston asked for some employment here?"

"Not exactly."

"I do. You said that a man brought up as he had been would want a sincere; that he never would come down to real work, and that you had no position for fine gentlemen; that his offer to take a subordinate position and learn business was simply a farce."

"Did I say all that, Bertha?"

"To me you did. I suppose you dismissed him politely enough. But, papa, if you thought he was really in earnest, really meant to work for a living, would you give him a chance here?"

"Yes; he has capacity, brains and a splendid address. But he has been an idler all his life."

"He is no idler now. He is driving an express cart."

"Bertha!"

"He is. I met him not an hour ago. He thought I was going to cut him. As if," she added, with magnificent scorn, "I would slight an old friend in adversity!"

"Bless my soul! Driving an express wagon! Ned Thurston's boy! Educated at Harvard. Dear me! Did you notice whose wagon it was, Bertha?"

Bertha had noticed, and the old gentleman bustled into his coat and started for the office. At dinner he informed Bertha that Raymond had accepted a place in his own large establishment, with a frank confession of his profound ignorance of all business affairs, but an earnest resolution to learn well and speedily whatever appertained to the duties entrusted to him.

It was not many weeks before Mr. Haines congratulated himself upon the acquisition of his new clerk. He told Bertha marvelous stories of Raymond's rapid progress and the strides he was making in his new life, knowing nothing of the long nights spent in pouring over ledger and accounts, the many misgivings the new clerk felt. The same active brain and quick intelligence the student had brought to gain college honors, now stood in good stead mastering the intricacies in invoices, book-keeping and counting-house mysteries, and Raymond gained favor rapidly in the eyes of his employer.

It is a question whether actual merit would have advanced him quite so frequently as he was promoted, hard as he worked and steadily as he improved. But Mr. Haines worshipped his only child, and the burst of tears in the counting-house concealed from all others. A self-made man himself, with an ample fortune to add to the one Bertha already held, he laid no stress upon money in thinking of a possible son-in-law. Energy, industry, integrity, these were the foundations of his own fortune, and these were the qualities he desired in a life-companion for the child who was the hope and pride of his old age.

The closer the ties were bound that drew Raymond Thurston to him in business, the more he honored and esteemed the sterling worth of the man he had so long regarded as a mere butterfly of fashion, one of fashion's spoiled children. And learning to respect his worth, he had also learned to love the frank, bright face, the clear, ringing voice, and the over-ready courtesy of the young clerk. It grew to be a very frequent occurrence for him to ask the support of the strong, young arm, when the streets were slippery, and at the door to invite Raymond to dine, sure of a beaming look of pleasure from Bertha.

There came a day, after two long years of faithful service, when Raymond was informed, in the privacy of his counting-house, that a junior partnership was his, if he would accept it. Some emotion checked the utterance of Raymond's heart-felt gratitude. He extended his hand, to meet a cordial grasp, and bear:

"Yes, yes! I know. And now, if you want to tell Bertha the news, you may take a holiday."

"May I tell her more? May I tell her I love—that the one hope of my life is to win her love in return?"

"You may tell her that I have been your most sincere friend and warmest well-wisher for two years. You may tell her," and the old man's eyes twinkled, "that I have looked upon you as a son ever since the day she met you driving the express-wagon."

"And behaved like an angel!"

"Yes, yes, of course. They always do. There, get along with you, I'm very busy. Take my love to Bertha, if you are not overburdened with your own."

And so—you know the rest! There was a wedding, and Amabel gave the bride a parure of diamonds, and owned, when in a burst of confidence Bertha told her the whole story, that, after all, Thurston's pride was not so good in the end as Raymond's pride.

## The City of Monuments.

IN SCHIEMER'S MONTHLY for April Edward King has an illustrated sketch of Baltimore, which he calls "The Liverpool of America." We quote the following passage about Baltimore's famous monuments:

Baltimore merits the title which it so proudly bears, of "The Monumental City." The stately shaft which rises from a massive pedestal in Mount Vernon Square is dedicated to the memory of George Washington. It shames into dreary insignificance the uncouth and inartistic pile of stones which has long stood incomplete on the mud flats near the Potomac. Baltimore's Doric column is crowned with a statue representing Washington resigning his commission, and on the four sides of the pedestal is the following inscription:

"To George Washington, by the State of Maryland. Born February 22, 1732. Commander-in-chief of the American Army, June 15, 1775. Trenton, December 25, 1776. Yorktown, October 19, 1781. Commission resigned at Annapolis, December 23, 1783. President of the United States, March 4, 1789. Retired to Mount Vernon, March 4, 1797. Died December 14, 1799."

From the top of the column, which is two hundred and eighty feet above tide water, you may have a view of the sloping streets, and the busy avenues along the water-side; may look across to Federal Hill, where the fortifications made during the war still remain, and down the harbor to the wide, blue waters of the Chesapeake.

From the four sides of the monument's pedestal radiate outward an equal number of little parks, surrounded by neat railings. All the streets leading up to the square are lined with elegant mansions, and on bright days, during the season, carriages filled with lovely women crowd the way.

The "Battle Monument," in Monument Square, stands on the site originally chosen for the Washington Memorial. The invasion by the English, and the battle of North Point, which resulted in preserving Baltimore from destruction at the hands of British soldiers, moved the impulsive people of the city to erect at once a testimonial of gratitude to the brave men who had died for them. The Committee of Safety of these days circulated a petition for subscriptions, which were readily given, and on September 12, 1815, was laid the corner-stone of the monument to the memory of the citizens who fell in defense of the city at the battle of North Point and the Bombardment of Fort M'Henry. The structure comprises a marble shaft in the form of a fasces, surmounted by a statue representing the city of Baltimore. Although the whole is but fifty-two feet high, it produces a very imposing effect. The corner-stone of the Washington Monument was laid in July, 1815, but the statue was not placed in position for fourteen years thereafter.

Prominent among the monuments of lesser fame in Baltimore is that dedicated to Thomas Willey, the founder of the Order of Odd-Fellows in America. It was erected in 1865 and is merely a Grecian Doric column springing from a singularly shaped pedestal, and amply decorated with the emblems of the Order. Thomas Willey was an Englishman, who, in 1819, established a lodge of Odd-Fellows in Baltimore, and who gave his entire means and energies to the Order until 1861. The inscription upon his tomb records the fact, that before his death four hundred and twenty-seven thousand members had been initiated, thirty-eight thousand and three hundred families administered to, and in Maryland alone, three thousand orphans educated by the Order.

The Hill and McComas Monument in Ashland Square, to the memory of the youths supposed to have slain Gen. Ross, the British commander, during the invasion which culminated in the battle of North Point; and the McDonough statue in Greenmount Cemetery, a memorial to a philanthropic merchant who gave the whole of his immense fortune to New Orleans and Baltimore, to be devoted to the education of poor children, are among the other most interesting monuments in the city. The Merchants' Shot Tower, nearly two hundred and fifty feet high, is now the only one remaining of three, from each of which the prospect was singularly beautiful.

Josh Billings says: "There ain't anything that will completely cure laziness, though a second wife has been known to hurry it some."

Remorse is preying on an Illinois farmer who shot thirty-five crows and found their crows full of crotch bugs.

## Original Poetry.

### Scene from the Play of "Moralities."

BY THE ODDSEA BARD.

#### ACT SECOND, SCENE THIRD.

A PRIVATE APARTMENT.—MR. DREAPART (who has an ear for business) seated at a table, composing. Enter MR. DUN, the Printer's Collector.

DUN.—Good morning neighbor, how's your health to-day?

DREAPART.—Better, I thank you, better every way.

DUN.—I'm very glad to find you convalescent—And I'm delighted, glad, to have you present.

To see you reading up the morning journal—Without a glass too, colorless or veal; Your hearing so acute, (your voice to trump it)—Yes, perfect, and without that cursed trumpet.

I've called for your subscription to our paper—The last prescription made me cut a caper, Eir of the year—Two-Fifty is the bill, sir—The doctor said 'twas *Aqua bulimia Scleris*;

And advertisements seven, each a dollar—True; his advice meant, I it all, should swallow—We're needing green-backs badly, call it Nine—It did clear back come, all of it in time; And I'll receipt in full for whole amount, Which I conscient is of no small account.

I'm glad to learn that Jones, your largest debtor—Yes, yes, I'm growin' daily better, better; Whom we all thought a bankrupt, ruined, broken—

Alas, alas, for me a sorry token—Who could not pay his creditors one dime—Thank you—good day; you'll find me some other time?

Has had a wind-fall—a large fortune left him—What's that, you say? Jones?—wind-fall?—Fortune left him?

And you will get, with interest, all your own—Thanks, good collector, let your bills be shown—Which you had deemed was lost and gone forever—

Here, take this X,—no change for me—no, never—Oh! I forgot to add, there's not a doubt—And call again before next year goes out—This Fortune's left to Jones, and not by chance—No, stop—I'll pay for next year all, and in advance—

But by design, and in abundance, plenty—Instead of Ten, here take it, call it Twenty—Provided—Jones can find it better shelter, Out of my office, Sir—get out, get out, Sir!!!

There are some intelligent men in the Legislature of Tennessee, and the following excellent bill has been introduced in that body, with a fair prospect of becoming a law:

"Whereas It is the opinion of this General Assembly that bachelors are proper subjects of taxation for the purposes hereinafter stated; therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That bachelorism is hereby declared a privilege, and every male inhabitant of this State over thirty years of age, being of sound mind and enjoying good bodily health, remaining unmarried after the first day of May, 1875, shall pay a tax of ten dollars annually.

"Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of revenue assessors to obtain, for purposes of taxation, a full descriptive list of each bachelor, giving his age, complexion, height, and color of his hair and eyes.

"Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That money collected for taxes under the provisions of this act shall be used as a part of the common school fund of the county where collected."

If woman suffrage had obtained foothold in Tennessee, and the fair sex had a full representation in both Houses of the General Assembly, we could hardly expect to see any measure brought forward better adapted than this to secure the happiness and well-being of mankind.

Afraid farmer says:—"When I married I told my wife she was never to board a hired laborer. Thirty-five years have elapsed and I have stuck to my agreement. I get first class men by selecting those who have families, and I give them comfortable homes to live in. They can board themselves much cheaper than I can do it. It would seem absurd for my wife to make a slave of herself to feed laborers and do the work of providing them three meals a day, sick or well, and do the innumerable tasks of drudgery connected with it, in order that my man's wife should escape and have a good time of it. Yet there are thousands of farmers, well to do in the world, who are wearing out and killing their wives with this very thing."

A COOL MAN.—The other night when the box-factory on Second street burned, a clerk in one of the stores on Michigan avenue tumbled out of bed and ran five blocks to rout up his employer. The merchant got into his clothing slowly and deliberately; searched around for his collar, tie, rubbers and gloves, and was ready to go out when a boy came running up from the fire and exclaimed:

"The store is sure to go; hurry up!"

"Yes, I'm coming," replied the merchant, looking around for his cane.

He reached the gate, and was seized with a desire to smoke.

"Where's my pipe?" he called to his wife as he halted.

"Never mind your pipe; your store is certain to go," yelled a man across the street.

"Looks like a smart fire," replied the merchant as he peered around the corner, "but I'm going to have a smoke if all the stores on Michigan avenue burn down!"

And he wouldn't budge a foot until he had found his pipe and lighted it.

## Original Poetry.

### The Old Yew Tree.

Contributed.

The old yew tree, by the cottage door,  
Which sheltered my boyhood's home;  
With twisted trunk and branches awry  
I see thee wherever I roam.

In summer days, as the hours pass by,  
Sweet visions of boyhood I see;  
What hopeful dreams of coming years  
Were nursed 'neath the old yew tree.

The sunlight played on its pointed leaves,  
Which shaded the ivy-capped walls;  
Far sweeter to me the old yew tree  
Than the glory of festive lit halls.

The frosts of old age have silvered my hair,  
Once golden and waving in glee;  
But memory's pinions my spirit bear  
Far back to the old yew tree.

When shadows of death my eyelids shade,  
And the old man no more you will see,  
Let the green grass wave where my body is laid,  
At the foot of the old yew tree.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

### Uncle Billy's Objection to Civil Rights.

I "interviewed" Uncle Billy, a good old colored friend of mine, the other day, on the question of Civil Rights.

"Don't want nuffin no," said Uncle Billy. "Got too much already far dis niggab."

"How is that, Uncle Billy? Is it not a good thing to be equal before the law?"

"Now, Marse Boss," granted Billy, plaintively, "dar's jist whar the misery comes in. We're ekal befo' de law, and dar you hit our weak pint. Befe' de waw, ef niggab stole chicken an' pig, yer jurked him up, guv him thirty-nine lashes, an' let him go. But jist let a culled pussion try it now. Yer hauls him 'fore court, and sen's him to de penitentiary, jist like be wus one of yer poor white trash. Dat's whar 'tis to be ekal 'fore de law!"

I suggested to Uncle Billy that this might be obviated by being a little more honest.

"Marso Boss," interrupted Billy, "we can't run agin nat'ur. It's nat'ur' fur niggab to steal pig and chicken, fryin' size. Yer knows it is, an' 'tain't no use tryin' to stop us. Now we uns are likely to let you uns alone, an' you all jist let us alone on this pint. We're powerful weak on dis pint, Marso Boss."

Just here a perverse and disloyal spirit tempted me to hint to Uncle Billy that the colored people were indebted to their Republican friends for this change in their status.

"Well, den, Marso Boss," said he, "all 'e got to say is, de law's got to be chaged. Mus' hab a law for de white man an' a law for de black man."

Strange as it may seem, some of our best citizens echo Uncle Billy's sentiment. They are inclined to view the negro's minor transgressions in a lenient light, and I know that some of our Democratic judges impose lighter penalties upon colored men for small offenses than they would do in cases where the guilty parties were white.

Before Uncle Billy left I asked him how he would like to sit down at the table with white folks in the hotels.

"Great Gaddemighty!" exclaimed the good old man, "I allow yuse tryin' to make fun 'o dis chile. Why, you knows yourself dat no culled pussion ebber lets a white man see 'em eat ef dey can help it!"

This is strictly true. The ordinary Southern negro will not eat in the presence of a white spectator.

"Well, Uncle Billy," I said, "it is very evident that you do not want any civil rights."

"Not anything no, I thank you," replied Billy. "Nearly done ruined now. Hev to pay my own doctor's bills; lost all my money in de Freedman's Bank; nebber got no forty acens an' de mule dey promised me; an' can't help myself to a little chicken, fryin' size, wid-out gwine to de penitentiary. I've got 'nuff cibbal rights!"

The above is no production of the fancy. It is a true incident honestly told, and it is impossible to talk to the country negro without hearing just such things as I have related.—*The Independent*.

How THE YOUNG LADY MANAGES IT.—Clerks at glove counters have a great deal to try their patience. For instance, a very stylish young lady will take a pair of six buttoned lavender kids and wear them to a party; sometimes, perhaps she will only put on one, which when the dance begins, she will remove to protect it from perspiration.

When she goes home she will carefully fold the glove in the original creases, put it between the leaves of the family bible to press, and the next morning go down to the store and tell the clerk that those gloves he sold her yesterday are entirely too tight, and she would like to exchange them for a pair of three-buttoned in street-corns. By this means she gets the good of one evening's wear, all she probably cared for, and a new pair besides. Sometimes the clerk sees through the plot and refuses point blank to make the change. Whereupon the young lady flounces out of the store threatening to withdraw her valuable custom.

An Indianapolis writer says that women with slight indications of a mustache can love harder than those with a bare upper lip. They are generally superior women, besides.

## Original Poetry.

### From the Golden Era.

The following comes as a New Year's gift to a member of the Era family from an old uncle, in Delaware, over whose venerable head the frosts and blasts of seventy Winters have passed. There is a vein of humor in his verses which shows that "age has not withered nor custom staled his infinite variety."

TO THOS. J. FOARD.

Seventy years have this day fled,  
Since first we needed milk and bread,  
And half a world has come and sped  
With rapid flight,  
Since first we saw, with hairless head,  
That Christmas light.

I'm hale and hearty, save my shanks—  
They played me many youthful pranks—  
For what they are I'm giving thanks:  
Though lost their spring,  
I cannot dance on polished planks  
A Highland Fling.

So much for self; and now for you—  
I hope you're well, and well-to-do,  
And daily stride your horse-yard through,  
With nimble tread.

Not backward, grieving, cast your view  
O'er time that's fled.

When at the table, take your food  
In joyful, not depending mood,  
For smacking lips with gratitude,  
A zest impart.

May be a DRAP would do you good,  
And cheer your heart.

But what you are, and what you be,  
Myself o'er soon will come and see;  
We'll talk "old times" with youthful glee,  
Not mope and mew.

But hoping many Christmas days to see,  
We'll put time through.

Dec. 25th, 1874. T. MCD. ROBERTS.  
—[Middletown (Del.) Transcript.]

## REPLY.

In infancy as well as age  
'Tis milk and bread our thoughts engage,  
And when the race of life is run  
What more than milk and bread is won.

With all our toil?  
And thus doth end as was begun  
Our mortal coil.

Two and twenty years have past  
Since in this clime my lot was cast,  
And 'neath the sunshine and the shade  
Many a journey I have made.

With youthful pride—  
And though old age is coming fast,  
I amibly stride.

Thus far my shanks have served me well,  
And could I of their friendship tell,  
How they my great support have been,  
And stood by me through "thick and thin,"

Perhaps I would;  
But on their "feats" I must not dwell,  
Although so good.

If you should in some future time  
Come o'er the plains to this fair clime,  
You'll find a people lib'ral, true,  
Who willingly will "put you through"

In bully style;  
They'll "share" with you "bonanzas," too,  
And make your "pile."

My hand to you I now extend,  
And thus to you a greeting send;  
My best regards I freely give,  
And hope you many years may live

On earth below,  
To glory go.

THOS. J. FOARD.  
San Francisco (Cal.), Feb. 4th, 1875.

## A Strange Clock.

A strange clock is said to have once belonged to a Hindoo prince. In front of the clock's dial was a gong swung upon poles, and near it was a pile of artificial human limbs. The pile was made up of the same number of parts necessary to constitute twelve perfect bodies; but all lay heaped together in apparent confusion. When the clock indicated the hour of one, out from the pile crawled just the number of parts needed to form the frame of one man, part coming to part with a quick click.

When completed the figure sprang up, seized a mallet, and walking up to the gong, struck one blow. This done, he returned to the pile and fell to pieces again. When two o'clock came, two men arose and did likewise; and at the hours of noon and midnight the entire heap sprang up, and marching to the gong, struck one after the other, his blow making twelve in all, then returning, fell to pieces as before.

ANECDOTE.—A country school master required all of his scholars to write a verse in poetry once a week. He was a tanner by trade. One of his scholars was a sharp, keen boy; another, who sat beside him, was a numskull, thick-head, and began his verse thus:

"The children of Israel wanted bread,  
And the Lord sent them manna."

Here he was stuck and could get no further. He got up and retired, but during his absence his friend helped him out thus:

"The children of Israel wanted bread,  
And the Lord sent them manna;  
Our school wanted a fool,  
And the devil sent us a tanner."

A poor Irish woman applied to a lady for a flower or two to put in the hands of her dead infant, and when a handsome bouquet was handed to her, she offered to pay for it, which of course was declined, when, with a look full of gratitude, she exclaimed: "May the Lord meet you at the gate of heaven with a crown of roses!" Nothing could be more touchingly beautiful as well as poetical.

An Indianapolis writer says that women with slight indications of a mustache can love harder than those with a bare upper lip. They are generally superior women, besides.



EDWARD REYNOLDS, Editor.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1875.

Hon. Eli Saulsbury will please accept our cordial thanks for a copy of his speech on the Pinchback admission question.

The Gazette suggests that the Kent and Sussex R. R. bonds be endorsed by the Levy Courts of those counties. Second the motion.

The extra session of the United States Senate was closed, and the Senate adjourned sine die on Wednesday. Previous to its adjournment, however, the resolution presented by Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, approving and endorsing the course of President Grant and Sheridan in New Orleans, was adopted by the vote of Republican Senators, notwithstanding the fact that the Congressional Committee had, after thorough investigation, reported adversely to Kellogg and the Legislature claimed to have been elected on the Radical ticket.

By the adoption of that resolution the Senatorial representatives of the Republican party have assumed for that party the whole responsibility for the actions of President Grant and his minions, Sheridan.

SINQUEHANNA ICE GORGES.—The recent breaking up of the ice on the Sinquehanna river has been attended with most serious consequences to the towns along its banks. As usual on such occasions Port Deposit has come in for a very large share of misfortune and disaster.

The immense masses of ice became gorged in the river below that town and a vast flood of water deluged the town, submerging the lower stories of the houses and spreading ruin and loss on every side. A large portion of the track of the Port Deposit branch of the P. W. & B. R. R. was torn up, bridges were washed away and R. R. travel brought to a close. At Havre de Grace, also, considerable damage was done by the overflowing of the river.

The gorge still remains, though the ice has been gradually settling, and the water slightly falling. Great danger is still feared, however, as it is thought that the settling of the masses of ice only render them the more compact, which threatens to bring about results more disastrous than any heretofore experienced.

Yesterday the ice gorge at Port Deposit was reported to be showing signs of weakness, and there was hope that the town would escape a second flood. There are several small openings in the gorge, and portions of it below Havre de Grace have broken and gone out. If mild weather continues for a week or ten days, and the gorges on the north and west branches hold out that long, it is hoped that no further disaster will occur.

The gentlemen who opposed the division of New Castle county may take to themselves the credit of having postponed any increase in the Legislative representation of this county for at least four years to come. It is not likely that any of the other propositions for increasing the number of representatives from this county will be adopted by the Legislature; and even should they be they are so very far from being satisfactory to the people of the county that their chances for ratification at the next election would be exceedingly slender.

We do not believe that any measure can or will be suggested which will be nearly met the wishes of the people as the division of the county would. Representation according to population would probably suit some people, but it would not relieve the citizens of Wilmington of the great bore of travelling to New Castle to attend court, and other legal business, nor would a proposition to give it to meet with approval even by the people of this county. Many believe it wrong in principle and will never agree to it. Like objections are also urged against the District system. So that things will doubtless remain as they are for several years yet.

ANDREW JOHNSON AND THE PRESIDENT.—Senator Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, made his first speech at the present session of the Senate, on Monday last, on the resolution approving of and endorsing the course of President Grant in reference to Louisiana and the Kellogg government. The Ex-President drew a striking contrast between the action of General Grant in Louisiana affairs and of himself in regard to Tennessee in similar circumstances in 1867, when he refused to permit any interference in State affairs by the military. He depicted the peaceful and prosperous condition of Tennessee under the policy of non-interference with the disturbed and ruinous condition of Louisiana under the military government of Grant's emissaries. He reflected severely upon, and bitterly denounced, the course of the President in Southern affairs and made a stirring appeal to the people to awake to a proper sense of the impending dangers to the country from the encroachments of the military in the hands of an unscrupulous executive, and warning them that a third lease of power to General Grant would culminate in the overthrow of the republic and the establishment of a despotism in

which the supreme power would be concentrated in the hands of a tyrant who would retain his authority by force of arms.

Mr. Johnson was followed by other Senators in the same strain, all denouncing the interference of the President and his subordinate, Sheridan, in the affairs of Louisiana.

What grounds there may be for the apprehensions of Senator Johnson from the usurpations of President Grant remains to be more fully developed in the future. Whether the President is indeed looking forward to a further lease of executive power, with a view to seizing the supreme authority permanently into his own hands is, of course, but a matter of conjecture now. We "take but little stock" in the general outcry about "Caesarism" so much dwelt on by the N. Y. World and by many of the members of the United States Congress. We do not believe that Americans have anything to fear from attempts by the Military President to imitate the example of Cromwell or the two Napoleons, as was intimated by a U. S. Senator the other day, and suddenly lay violent hands upon the government; but the people cannot look with too jealous an eye upon every infringement upon the rights of the States. If ever our republic is destroyed, it will not be by a sudden, violent assumption of unwarrantable authority by the chief magistrate. That which is most to be feared and guarded against is the gradual interference with the reserved rights of the people and the States, and the cringing, sycophantic submission to, and approval of, the illegal acts of the usurper by fawning partisans.

## Current Literature.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY FOR APRIL.—One who seems to know writes as follows about SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY for April; Miss Mary A. Halleck, whose designs in SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY have attracted so much attention, has a charming design, delicately engraved by March, on the first page of SCRIBNER'S for April. It illustrates "The Proud Lady of Stavoren," a poem by Elizabeth Akers Allen. Prof. Wells, who writes about German Parliaments, was himself a victim of the famous "March Revolution," in Berlin, while the number of the University of that city. This pleasant paper has a history as well as personal interest. In the number of the Monthly Col. Waring gives us a chatty and pleasant "Farmer's Vacation" paper; the subject being "Hollowland." I like, especially, his street and canal sketches in Amsterdam. In his next paper we are to have the first detailed account, in English, of the tremendous enterprise of draining Haarlem Lake. Mr. Edward King writes about Baltimore, which he styles "The Liverpool of America." Mr. Riding's article on "Death-Dealing Trades" should be read by everybody, especially the law-makers. Dr. Holland's "Story of Sevenoaks" gives us a glimpse of camp-life in the woods, and shows us Mr. Belcher as a confidential friend, and spectator; and Jules Verne's people keep moving in their mysterious way. Dr. Holland's Topics are "Our Newspaper," "The Overcrowded Cities," and "By their Fruits." The Editorial Departments are unusually full, and the Etchings cover more ground than ever before.

St. Nicholas for April has for one of its principal features an article by Mr. Joel Tracy Spoor on the "Great Human Menagerie." The most agreeable of this wonderful show—with a generosity unusual among men of his profession—lets us at once into the secrets of the exhibition, and describes each animal so minutely that any half-dozen boys with enough ingenuity and pasteboard can easily form a similar collection for themselves. The two serials, "The Young Surveyor" and "Eight Cousins," though doubtless equal in popularity, are quite unlike in character, and there is variety enough in the April installments. For the youthful admirers of "The Young Surveyor" the present chapters are likely to make him an object of real sympathy. His troubles increase, the way out of them seems involved in great difficulties, and the mystery of the stolen horse is not yet solved. Miss Alcott's heroine, on the other hand, is just now enjoying life amazingly, with a novel trip to China, conversations with the Celestials, and a boat-race in which the cargo and seamanship are of a curious order.

We find in this number also a bit of history concerning the famous "Bunker-Hill Powder," an illustrated narrative of a hard-fought battle with a grizzly and uncomfortably close quarters; a sketch of a Pilgrimage, with its dangers and incidents; and, in "The Great Freshet," a graphic story descriptive of scenes—both comic and dangerous—attending the rapid rise of a river.

THE ALDINE for April presents features of excellence entitling it to something more than the usual attention; a part of them, in a direction which would six months ago have been something of a surprise to those who had merely known it as an admirable exponent of art. In this issue, taking time by the forelock in a manner somewhat startling, it springs to the front, in topics and features connected with the Centennial, quite as much, without a doubt, to its own profit, as to the pleasure of its thousands of patriotic readers. There can not be other than a most assured sensation, in the "Historical and Centennial Romance of the Revolution," which it commences in this number, under the taking name of "The Spirit of the Month," with the additional information that it is written by an "Ex-Pension-Agent," and that the events to be portrayed have been preserved in the memories of eye-witnesses up to a certain period, and thence conveyed by one who listened to their narratives—the whole being, as the writer phrases it, "from personal relations and documents never before made public." But the Centennial tendency of *The Aldine* does not end here; there is a full-page picture of the "Battle of Lexington," capably drawn by John S. Davis, and showing the silent features of that memorable conflict, in

a manner equally blending force and judgment.

In other art features this number of *The Aldine* is rich almost beyond the average. "The Path of Duty," a capital drawing by Davis, after Merle, engraved with admirable effect by T. Cole; three views in Southern Utah, by Thomas Moran, engraving the scenery of that wild region with great force and rare beauty; "Joan of Arc at the Siege of Orléans," and "The Parisian Men of September," illustrate two very different yet equally striking scenes in French history.

The Aldine Company have established an Art Union, similar to the well-known Art Union in England, and are distributing their works of art, both sculpture and paintings, which are constantly collecting, among their subscribers. Art premiums, valued at \$2,500, are distributed among each series of 5,000 subscribers. Subscription tickets, at \$6.00 each, entitle the holder to *The Aldine* for a year, to the new chromo and to a ticket in the distribution of art premiums. The Aldine Company, publishers, No. 58 Maiden Lane, New York City.

DEATH OF AN EX-CONGRESSMAN.—The Hon. John Hickman, of Pennsylvania, died at his residence at Westchester, on Tuesday, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. He served in the Thirty-fourth Congress as a democrat, but was one of nine members of his party in the House who voted with the republicans to break up the dead-lock on the speakership question by making a plurality elect, but on the decisive ballot he voted alone for Daniel Wells, Jr., a Buchanan democrat from Wisconsin, for speaker. He was re-elected to the House three times in succession, declining a re-election in 1868, after serving eight years. Joining the anti-slavery wing of the democracy in 1858, he was re-elected in that year to the House, and in the same year he was elected to the regular republican and democratic candidates, but then joined the republican party fully, and in 1860 was the regular candidate of the party.

The destruction of bridges on the coal railroads of New Jersey, caused by ice gorges, threatens a coal famine in New York and vicinity. All yards in Jersey City and Hoboken, which are supplied by the Erie and Lackawanna railroads, are greatly reduced in stock. The supplies of some have entirely run out, and the yards are closed.

A SPELLING MATCH IN PHILADELPHIA.—A spelling bee for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association building fund came off on Thursday night, at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, which was densely crowded by a deeply interested audience. The contestants, to the number of seventy, half ladies and half gentlemen, were upon the stage. The ages of the men ranged from 18 to 60. The first word given was "difference," which was spelled correctly, followed by several others. "Musketier" was then given to a lady and she retired unable to spell it. "Excitation" followed, and this a young man failed to spell. "Contumacious" and "deliquescent" were also tried and missed.

This went on for over two hours, and finally but one person, Lizzie J. Rush, was left, all the rest having gone under, and to her was awarded the first prize, "Zell's Encyclopedia." Five other prizes, consisting of standard works, were awarded. The second was to Laura Rose, third to Miss E. C. Rush, fourth to William F. Hughes, fifth to H. W. Griffith, and sixth to Annie Graham. The ladies were shown to be decidedly the best spellers.

Details of a terrible tornado in Georgia and South Carolina are telegraphed from Augusta. At the Elm Church, near Canas, Mr. Lewis Jones was killed and twenty others were injured, three of them dangerously. Near Milledgeville, 15 houses were demolished and several persons were injured. At Sparta, Mrs. S. D. Massey and Miss Berry were killed. Miss Bailey was killed at Appling, where the Methodist and Baptist churches and the Academy were demolished, in addition to the buildings heretofore reported destroyed. Along the entire track of the tornado the country is a waste. At Hepzibah, in Richmond county, many houses were demolished and the fences and trees were torn up. Great distress prevails in the desolated region, and contributions sent to the Mayor of Augusta will be distributed among the sufferers.

Smithland and Ray's Point in the Ouachita Valley, Louisiana, were also devastated last week by a tornado. Smithland was levelled to the ground, and a woman and her child were killed. At Ray's Point, buildings, fences, horses, mules and cattle were "scattered for miles." The track of the storm was 300 yards wide and 15 long.

PERSPECTIVES OF THE FRUIT CROP.—The Rochester Express says that it has taken a great deal of pains to ascertain the condition and prospects of the fruit crop, and that far as it has learned, the prospects have not been better for years. The peach tree, throughout Northern, Middle, and Western New York, notwithstanding the long and intensely cold weather for the past six or eight weeks, is yet unyielding, the fruit buds looking healthy and vigorous, with a prospect of a good yield the coming season. The apple, plum, and cherry crops also promise well. Nursery men have no reason to complain of the small fruits, vines, flowering shrubs, and the different varieties of the more delicate evergreens, as those have been protected by quite a large body of snow which has covered the ground with scarcely any interruption ever since the last of November.

On Monday night, while Mr. Nelson, residing near Alexandria, Va., was absent from his home, his wife was feloniously assaulted twice by a colored servant named Simms, about 21 years of age. Simms was arrested on Tuesday morning and taken before a magistrate named Brook, who sent him to jail in charge of a single constable. While on the way to jail a mob of Marylanders, including several colored men, took Simms from the constable and hanged him from a tree.

## M. E. Conference.

This healthy off-shoot of the old Philadelphia Conference was cast from the parent stem seven years ago, being organized in Wilmington in 1867, and has since that time flourished to such an extent that it is now a fair rival of its mother body.

The territory of the Conference extends over what is generally known as the Delaware and Maryland peninsula, including some of the finest churches in the Methodist Church.

There are now connected with the Conference one hundred and twenty-two efficient ministers, and twenty-two thousand and four hundred members. The Conference has also a probation list of those who are on trial for admission to the church, of forty-four thousand. Last year there were eight hundred converts throughout the Conference. The Church property owned by the Conference is extensive and valuable, among it being probably one of the finest churches in America, that of Grace in Wilmington. This property consists of three hundred and twelve churches valued at twelve hundred thousand dollars, and forty-eight parsonages probably with a hundred and twenty-seven thousand dollars. The Conference last year raised nearly a million dollars for the support of the Bishops and the ministry. In addition to this, about five thousand dollars were raised for various benevolent purposes. It will be seen by this hurried resume of the status of the Conference that it can boast a healthy condition, good standing and great prospects.

Dr. James, the presiding Bishop for the present session, is the Senior Bishop of the Methodist Church, having been ordained at an earlier date than any of the living Bishops and having been among the pioneers of Methodism in this country who received their ordination from the hands of "Father Andrew."

Bishop Scott, whose home is at Odessa, and who will honor the Conference with his presence during the present session, was ordained only a short time subsequent to the Presiding Bishop, and therefore stands next in rank in college.—Correspondence of State Journal.

## A Singular Railroad Accident.

A very strange accident happened to the express train on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad on Friday night of last week near Newport, Del., south of Wilmington. The Commercial thus describes this singular accident. The first intimation of the locomotive and its fall across both tracks while the train was running at about the speed of twenty miles per hour. After its fall, the locomotive slid along for probably fifty feet, tearing up the track and bending the rails out of shape. Some of the rails were entirely displaced. The locomotive was badly broken, and portions of it were scattered around in all directions.

The tender turned completely around, was broken from the trucks, which were left upon the road bed in the rear, and falling flat upon the track, was jammed up against the bottom of the engine. Against the tender was piled the forward truck of the baggage car, which, overturning, was partly buried in the bank, its forward end being about even with the forward end of the locomotive. The Pullman car, next in the train, was also thrown upon its side, the forward end being jammed into the rear end of the baggage car, and also plowed into the embankment. The two following cars were also overturned. The trucks were wrecked from the baggage, Pullman and first passenger cars, being driven into one another were considerably broken. The fourth car did not leave its trucks, but was overturned. The five other coaches of the train, remained upright, although one of the body cars was driven from the rails. The body of the cars were not much broken, except one Baltimore car, who was slightly out and bruised. The fireman was somewhat cut about the head, and bruised about the body, but not seriously. The escape without loss of life in a run of such a character is remarkable, and the passengers were freely congratulating themselves that such was the case as they viewed the wreck.

Mr. Uri Carruth, editor of the Independent newspaper, Vineland, New Jersey, was on Friday week shot and mortally wounded by Mr. Charles K. Landis, a well-known and prominent citizen of that place. It appears that the latter considered himself aggrieved by an article in the paper and took this questionable mode of righting himself. There was much excitement over the matter and there were at first reports that threats of lynching Mr. Landis had been made. These were afterwards denied, and later accounts speak of a reaction in public sentiment, and the idea seemed to prevail that Mr. Landis had been the subject of great provocation on account of the incessant and bitter attacks of the Independent upon him and his family for three years past.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH IN DELAWARE.—Ten years ago there were only five churches in the State of Delaware, and a membership of less than five hundred; now there are ten churches, with a membership of about one thousand, and church property to the amount of \$125,000, and the collegiate institute in a flourishing condition. These figures do not include the Antinomian or old-school Baptists.

The weather was intensely cold in Northern New York Monday morning. The thermometer marked 14 degrees below zero at Ithaca, and 20 below zero at Enna. Along the Hudson the range was from 6 to 14 below. The roads were filled with heavy snow drifts from the storm of Saturday.

The Editorial Association of Maryland held its annual meeting in Baltimore on Wednesday. L. V. Boughman, of the Frederick Citizen, delivered the annual address, and Hon. Geo. W. Wilson, of the Prince George's Gazette, was re-elected President.

The Governor of Massachusetts has appointed Thursday, the 8th of April, as a day of fasting.

The people of Augusta, Ga., have contributed \$6000 for the relief of the sufferers by the tornado in that State.

Bismarck carries a defiant smile on his face, and a six-shooter under his coat.

## For the Transcript.

## "Ambrosia."

DEDICATED TO F. P., MIDDLETOWN.

What is that so loudly singing,  
Like the sound of guinea flying,  
Or a monster rat a dying,  
Moaning round the parlor door!

Is it at the sad behind me,  
From some lost peach-pluck quite nigh me,  
Or the "boys," sent out to find me,  
Never more! never more!

Was it ghosts of long-lost bitters,  
Was it but some duck's night twitter,  
Shrieking from the thir's knife glitter,  
In the hen-house, ever more.

Was it but the "groome-maid's" heart beat,  
Or the grunts of turkey just eat,  
Or the "varioloids" quite exit,  
Gone from us forever more.

Was it from the three, grim sentinels,  
Mourning o'er their liquid contents,  
Drank down by the barn's white face rails,  
In the moonlight ever more.

Was it ghosts of chicken salad,  
Or the lost love in the ballad,  
Resting here, with face so pallid,  
Never more! never more!

Looked I, then to find the moaning,  
Like some lost soul loudly groaning,  
Or some "chick" with leudly crouching,  
O'er her caudex ever more!

On the stairs with self-confiding,  
Like some bat, from day-light hiding,  
In man or woman sweet confiding,  
Never more! never more!

Sat a man, with dark eyes gleaming,  
Black hair o'er his brow's streaming,  
Lips with means, and groans a teeming,  
In the gloom forever more.

These words from out his lips slip,  
Whist from brow, the drops of sweat drip,  
"I shall be in the Transcript,"  
Ever more! ever more!

ESTABLISHED.

## MARRIED.

THOMPSON—NEEDLES.—On Tuesday, the 23d inst., at the parsonage by Rev. Dr. Patton, Mr. James Thompson and Miss Sallie Needles, both of Middletown, Del.

SCOTT—VANDERGRIFT.—On Thursday, the 25th inst., at the parsonage, by the same, Mr. John C. Scott and Miss Lillie Vandergrift, of Middletown, Del.

## DIED.

HILLIARD.—On Thursday, 25th inst., at Middletown, Wm. F. Hilliard, aged 25 years. Funeral Monday afternoon, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock. Services in the M. E. Church. Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral without further notice.

## THE MARKETS.

MIDDLETOWN GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY COX &amp; JONES.

Wheat, new, yellow, new, 75 cts.  
Corn, white, new, 60 cts.  
Oats, new, 50 cts.  
Timothy Seed, 160 lb. 25  
Clover, 160 lb. 25  
Beans, 160 lb. 25

MIDDLETOWN PRODUCE MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY S. M. REYNOLDS.  
Eggs, 25 cts. 1/2 doz.  
Butter, 35 cts. 1/2 lb.  
Lard, 160 lb. 17  
Potatoes, 1 00/1.25 1/2 bus.  
Chickens, dressed, 150/160 cts. 1 lb.  
Turkeys, dressed, 60/70 cts.  
Geese, 160/18  
Ducks, 14/15 1/2

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Prime red wheat, 1 25/1.30 1/2 bus.  
Corn, yellow, old, 82/84 1/2 bus.  
Oats, (Pennsylvania) new, 65/67 1/2 cts.  
Cloverseed, 11 1/2 lb.  
Timothy, 14/15 1/2

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

Wheat, good to amber, 1.25/1.35 1/2 bus.  
Corn, white, 82/85  
Corn, yellow, 81/82  
Oats, 65/70 cts.  
Rye, 1.00/1.05

## Business Locals.

No. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel in barrels, half barrels, and quarters; New Split Labrador and Eastport Herring in barrels and half barrels; codfish and Smoked Lobsters just received and for sale by S. M. REYNOLDS.

White Mercer Potatoes, at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

2000 lbs. Rock Salt, 500 sacks Dairy Salt, and 100 boxes fine pulverized Salt for table use in store and for sale by S. M. REYNOLDS.

## Special Notices.

Whence this great commotion the country through, among the Alcoholic Bitter-mongers? They stand aghast at an innovation on their privilege of making drunksards of the sick. A competitor has come into the field with which they cannot contend. Dr. J. W. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS, the unadulterated and most efficacious vegetable tonic and alterative in the world, is driving the still-born nostrums of King Alcohol to the wall. There is no disease, internal or external, in which it is not beneficially administered.

All who want a good SEWING MACHINE and having the Cash to pay for it, will have it on terms at the Great Sewing Machine Depot of A. T. STODDS, N. E. Cor. Fourth and Arch Sts., Phila., they can get at no other Sewing Machine place in this city. All kinds of needles, oil, silk, cotton, linen thread, &amp;c., low for cash.

Old Machines taken in exchange, and parties allowed liberally for them.

## TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, midwinter in the most critical period of the season, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. E. A. WILSON, 184 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y. Dec 12-6m.

## ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, Dec 12-6m. 42 Cedar St., New York.

## New Advertisements.

J. M. BARR,

Attorney at Law,

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

## FOR SALE.

Early Rose Potatoes.

Mar. 27-3w.

## FOR RENT.

A ROOM suitable for store or office, corner of Main and Cass Streets, and a STABLE and CARRIAGE-HOUSE on Lake Street. Apply to GEO. EICHENHOFER, Middletown, Del.

## FOR SALE.

15 TONS PRIME CLOVER HAY,

6 TONS TIMOTHY

Also, lot of BLADES. Apply to

M. N. WILLITS.

## New Advertisements.

## FOR RENT.

A CONVENIENT HOUSE on North Broad Street, Middletown, Del. E. T. EVANS, Middletown, Del. Mar. 27-4f.

WANTED. Partner with three to five thousand dollars in an established Grain, Coal and Fine business. Address BUSINESS, TRANSCRIPT OFFICE, Middletown, Del. Mar. 27-4f.

## Phosphates, &amp;c.

THE GREAT FERTILIZER  
W. H. WHANN'S  
RAW BONE  
SUPER PHOSPHATE  
STANDARD GUARANTEED  
200 LBS.  
MANUFACTURED BY  
WALTON, WHANN & CO.  
WILMINGTON, DEL.

STORES:  
203 WEST FRONT ST. WILMINGTON  
25 SOUTH WHARVES, BALTIMORE  
16 BOWLY'S WHARF, BALTIMORE

SOLD BY

Foard &amp; Comegys,

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Fall &amp; Winter Goods,

Consisting in part of

Dress Goods of Various Styles,  
NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS,  
Cloths, Cassimeres, Kerseys,  
BLANKETS, COMFORTABLES,  
COVERLIDS, HATS, CAPS,  
Back Gloves, Men's and Boys'

READY MADE CLOTHING:  
Derbys, Chestfields, and Overcoats; Men's  
Gum Coats and Oil Cloth Suits.

HOME-MADE KERSEY SUITS,

Men's and Boys' Boots, from \$1.25 to \$5.00

per pair. Ladies' Bal. and Button Gaiters,

\$1.25 to \$2.75.

800 YARDS OF CARPETS,

From 25 cents to \$1.50.

Lap Robes and Horse Blankets,

Double and Single Barrel Guns, \$5.00 to

\$25.00. Pistols, Cartridges, Wash Rags, Run

Rods, Wads, Rod Heads, Screws, and Gun

Tools. The majority of the above goods will be

sold as low as they can be bought in the city.

Buyers will please call and see our goods

and prices.

Highest cash price paid for Poultry and Eggs.

Middletown, Del., Nov. 2, 1874.

Fertilizer.

W. H. WHANN'S

RAW BONE

SUPER PHOSPHATE

STANDARD GUARANTEED

200 LBS.

MANUFACTURED BY

WALTON, WHANN &amp; CO.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

SOLD BY

Foard &amp; Comegys,

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

March 27-2m.

Fertilizer.

W. H. WHANN'S

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SOLD BY

Foard &amp; Comegys,

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March 27-2m.

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# The Middletown Transcript

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY  
**Edward Reynolds.**

TERMS.—\$2.00 a year, payable in advance.  
No paper discontinued until ordered, except  
at the option of the publisher.

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SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1875.

## Local and State Affairs.

### Minor Topics.

Richard Harrington has removed from  
Washington, to Dover, where he will practice  
law.

The Major Reynolds has resumed her trips  
between Delaware City and Philadelphia.

Mrs. Ann Eliza Young, Brigham's 19th, is  
expected to deliver her lecture on Mormonism,  
in Smyrna and Wilmington, next month.

Folk have commenced gardening down in  
Sussex. They would have a rough old time of  
it in this neighborhood.

Robins have put in an appearance this  
week. The conjecturing man of their almanac  
has evidently served the birds a mean trick.

Mrs. Margaret Stockley, wife of Ayers  
Stockley, President of Smyrna Bank, died  
last Wednesday in her 80th year.

Rumor says that Mrs. M. A. Stuart, who  
used to keep the Capital Hotel at Dover, has  
leased the Surf House at Rehoboth.

Peach talk has begun, and "How's the  
prospect?" is rapidly becoming the greeting  
salutation when friends do meet.

The first election under New Castle's city  
charter will take place on the second Tuesday  
in April.

John Perkins, harness maker, of Wilmington,  
died suddenly of heart disease, last  
Monday morning.

Bishop Lee returned from his visit to Mexi-  
co, last week. He lectured about that coun-  
try in Wilmington, last Monday evening.

Barum's big show and Hippodrome is  
coming to Wilmington, sometime this spring.  
So his cards inform us.

Work has actually begun on the Maryland  
and Delaware Ship Canal, and a gentleman,  
well posted, says "it's going to be made."

Col. H. W. Sawyer left the Clayton House,  
Wilmington, on Thursday, and Mr. I. C.  
Pyle took his place. Col. S. takes charge of  
the Sea View Hotel, Cape May.

The evening mail train, Delaware R.R.,  
was delayed an hour and a half last Satur-  
day night, by a broken axle, which occurred near  
Claymont.

Hon. Joseph P. Conneys, of Dover, has  
promised to deliver his lecture on the "Three  
Counties on the Delaware" before the Atten-  
dant Society of Delaware College some time  
soon.

**Acknowledgment.**  
The teachers of District School No. 24,  
take this opportunity to express their thanks  
to the Commissioners and friends, for the as-  
sistance rendered in the preparation for, and  
during the exhibition held on 19th inst.

**Law Office.**  
Capt. J. M. Barr, Attorney at Law, has  
opened an office in Middletown, and offers his  
professional services to the people of the  
county. He will practice in all the Courts of  
the State; serve as executor, administrator,  
assignee, trustee and guardian.

**For Mayor of New Castle.**  
Among the names mentioned in connection  
with the office of Mayor under the new city  
charter of New Castle, is that of Dr. G. T.  
Maxwell, formerly of this town. The citizens  
of New Castle, can find no one who would  
reflect more credit upon their young city, or  
fill the office of their chief magistrate more  
ably or acceptably than Dr. Maxwell. The  
Doctor occupies a similar position in a South-  
eastern city, and his administration met the  
approval of party friends and opponents alike.

**Recovery of Stolen Property.**  
The horse and carriage that were stolen  
from the sheds of the National Hotel, in this  
town, on the evening of the 10th inst., be-  
longing to Messrs. Clothier and Stiles, were  
recovered last Sunday. On Friday, informa-  
tion was received by those gentlemen that a  
horse and carriage answering the description  
of their own, were found abandoned in the  
woods in Morgan Creek Neck, Md. Arriving  
at the place named, they were told by a  
colored woman that she had seen the horse  
unhitched and turned loose by a negro. No  
arrests were made, and the property, except  
the loss of a blanket, and the breaking of  
part of the harness, was taken home sound.

**School Exhibition.**  
An exhibition by the scholars of school  
District No. 94, in this town, was given last  
Friday night in the Town Hall. A very  
good audience was present, and the amount  
of money raised was the largest reported, which  
will be devoted to the bettering of the school.  
The exercises were opened with a song by  
the school, followed with prayer by Rev. Dr.  
Patten. Then a long programme of dia-  
logues, recitations, declamations and excellent  
tableaux was gone through with, much to  
the enjoyment of all present, judging from  
the repeated applause that was given. The  
exhibition was made a success by the good  
management of the teachers and those who  
assisted them. Miss Lizzie Blackiston was  
organist for the evening.

**Mutual Loan Association.**  
The second annual meeting of the Mutual  
Loan Association, of Middletown, was held  
in the office of Messrs. J. M. Cox & Bro., on  
Tuesday night, 16th. Several amendments to  
the constitution and by-laws, proposed at a  
former meeting, were adopted. The report  
of last year's transactions was presented and  
read, showing the total assets of Association  
to be \$8,736.84, Liabilities—\$7,681.00; leav-  
ing the net gain \$1,055.84. Net value of  
each share, of 1st Series, \$27.23—making the  
average per centage on the money invested,  
13 1/2 per centum, for two years. Value of each  
share, 2nd Series, \$14.00. Highest premium  
paid, January 1874, \$1.26.

The following officers were elected for the  
 ensuing year: President—James H. Scow-  
drick; Vice President—H. A. Newland;  
Secretary—A. G. Cox; Treasurer—Jas. B.  
Clarkson; Directors (3 years)—John Morris-  
son, T. W. Bucke and Isaac Jones, Jr. At  
the close of the meeting funds sold for \$2.30  
per share premium.

## Wilmington Conference.

First Day.—The seventh session of the  
Wilmington Conference of the M. E. Church,  
was begun, in Sussex County, Wednesday, April  
22, and continued until Wednesday last.  
Bishop James presided. The session was  
opened with reading of the scriptures, sing-  
ing and prayer. Rev. T. E. Martindale was  
chosen Secretary, and Revs. J. D. Riggs, D.  
C. Ridgeway and E. H. Nelson, Assistants.  
The customary committees were appointed.  
A committee of five were appointed to make  
arrangements for a trip to Dover, on Friday.  
Resolutions in regard to the Centennial Cele-  
bration were adopted, and a committee ap-  
pointed to prepare business for the Conference  
in regard to it. Rev. A. D. Davis presented  
a resolution petitioning the Legislature to  
pass more stringent liquor laws. The mem-  
bers of the third year's class were admitted to  
Deacons' office. Rev. J. B. Quigg, reported  
the death of Rev. Dr. Thompson, and report-  
ed the condition of Wilmington District, ex-  
hibiting a prosperous condition of spiritual  
and temporal affairs; over a thousand con-  
fessionals were made last year.

Second Day.—Religious exercises were  
conducted by Rev. J. H. Duhadway. J. H. Du-  
hadway was elected to Elder's orders. P. E.  
Taff reported Salisbury district in a promi-  
sing condition: new Churches have been de-  
dicated and three others are being built. A  
call of the Board of Stewards for Confer-  
ence Claimants was made. The collections  
amounted to \$2709.46. Rev. Dr. Sheldon,  
of the American Bible Society, addressed the  
Conference upon the condition and work of  
the Society.

Third Day.—Devotional exercises were  
conducted by Rev. H. H. Colclazer. A report  
from the Drew Theological seminary was  
read. Dr. Daubiel delivered an address on  
the Missionary cause. F. McSorley, J. C.  
Greener, Rev. Newton McQuay, Wm. Green,  
Isaac N. Foreman and E. J. Ayers, were ad-  
mitted in full connection, Bishop James de-  
clared a beautiful address, at the close of  
which Conference adjourned for the purpose  
of making the contemplated trip to Dover.

Fourth Day.—Devotional exercises by Rev.  
J. D. Curtis. The report of the Biblical  
Theological Institute, located in Baltimore,  
for the education of young colored men for  
the Methodist ministry, was read and refer-  
red to the committee on education. Drs.  
Curry, of the Christian Advocate, Rush of the  
Frederick A. D. Society, Prettyman, of the  
Georgia Conference, Kennedy, of the Pres-  
byterian Church, Poulson, of the Indepen-  
dent M. E. Church, of Baltimore, and others  
were introduced. W. H. Huchie, agent of  
the Conference Academy, made a written re-  
port, stating that the debt on the academy is  
about \$34,000, of which \$16,000 is due in  
April, and that, though there is \$22,000 on  
the subscription books very little of it is  
available at the present time. Rev. J. B.  
Quigg offered a series of resolutions urging  
Conference to assist in the cause of the  
colored people, in which Messrs. Quigg,  
Kenney, Ex-Gov. Saulsbury, Bishop Scott  
and others participated. It was finally agreed  
that Conference should assume payment of  
\$8000.

Fifth Day.—Devotional exercises by Dr.  
L. C. Matlack. Dr. Phibbs read a memorial  
to the Legislature, prepared by him, in the  
interests of the temperance cause, asking the  
enactment of a temperance law, or the re-  
vocation of the present liquor law. The me-  
morial was adopted, and Dr. Phibbs then  
moved that the members of Conference should  
all sign the memorial and send it to the De-  
laware Legislature. This was opposed by Dr.  
Cooper, on the ground that it would estab-  
lish an unfortunate precedent, for any other  
religious body might follow their example in  
regard to other matters. Drs. Phibbs, Mat-  
lack, Kenney and others advocated the me-  
asure, and "went for" Dr. Cooper pretty  
sharply. The matter was postponed till next  
day. Dr. Curry, the retiring editor of the  
Christian Advocate, made an address on the  
reading interests of the Church, intimating  
that the standing of a Church can be judged  
from the number of Advocates taken. The  
Conference Academy was again brought up,  
and subscriptions solicited to cover the press-  
ing demands of the hour. The next sum of  
\$10,000 was subscribed, which will probably  
relieve the present difficulties of the academy.

Sixth Day.—Devotional exercises by Dr.  
Thomas. The temperance memorial to the  
Legislature was presented and accepted,  
modified to represent the act of the members  
of the Conference as citizens of the State and  
not as the official act of the Conference. The  
"Frederick's Aid Society" made an encourag-  
ing report. Rev. E. P. Mitchell, of the  
South Kansas Conference, was introduced and  
made an earnest appeal in behalf of the  
sufferers from the grasshopper plague in the  
State, asking for clothing or any aid that  
could be extended. At the close of Mr. M's  
remarks, Dr. Matlack offered a series of res-  
olutions pledging Conference to send clothing  
at once to the sufferers and means to buy seed  
for sowing. A collection was also taken  
up, amounting to \$100 and given to Dr.  
Mitchell. Appropriate resolutions of re-  
spect to Rev. G. D. Watson, who goes to In-  
diana, and Rev. J. A. B. Wilson, who goes  
to New England, were adopted. Reports on  
temperance and education were presented and  
accepted. Rev. Dr. Matlack and J. B. Meritt  
were elected trustees of the Wesleyan Col-  
lege. Rev. George R. Kramer, from the  
M. E. Church, South, was admitted to Con-  
ference. It was then resolved to admit no  
more young men to present. A vote of  
thanks was given to the Dover ladies for  
their kind reception of Conference last week.  
At the afternoon session, before the arrival  
of the bishop, Rev. H. Colclazer presented a  
paper on Peninsula consolidation which was  
unanimously adopted. Rev. G. D. Watson  
made a valiant address expressing regret  
at leaving this Conference. At 3.40 Bishop  
Scott entered and took the chair, and Con-  
ference proceeded to business. The statistical  
report was read, showing the numerical in-  
crease for the past year, 4,402 on probation,  
and 916 admitted to membership, also an in-  
crease in church and parsonage buildings.  
After some discussion it was resolved to hold  
the next annual meeting of Conference in the  
Union Church, Wilmington. The Committee  
on Missions reported the funds distributed as  
follows: to Wilmington district, \$513; to  
Dover district, \$777; to Easton, \$777; Salis-  
bury, \$933—total amount, \$3000. The roll  
was then called and the appointments made.

**THE APPOINTMENTS.**  
Wilmington District.—J. B. Quigg, P. E.;  
Asbury, G. R. Kramer, St. Paul's, J. B.  
Meritt; Union, T. E. Martindale; Scott, J.  
O. Sypher; Grace, J. E. Smith and A. D.  
Davis; Brandywine, W. M. Miley; St. Sel-  
m, J. W. Weston; Newport, J. D. Riggs;  
Chester Circuit, E. H. Nelson; Mt. Lebanon,  
H. Sanderson; Mt. Pleasant, J. E. Libanon;  
Claymont, G. A. Campbell; New Castle, J. B.  
Mann; Red Lion and Glasgow, H. H.  
Bodie; Christiansa, A. J. Crozier; Saint  
Georges and Port Penn, T. B. Hunter; Del-  
aware City, T. S. Williams; Bethel and Sum-  
mit, G. R. Butler; Chesapeake City, A. B.  
Newman; Manor and Port Hermion, to be  
supplied; Newark, C. F. Sheppard; Cherry  
Hill, J. France; Elkton, G. A. Phibbs;  
North East, R. D. Thomas; Elk Neck, L. W.  
Layfield; Port Deposit, Charles Hill; Rising  
Sun, D. K. Kemp; Zion, T. L. Tomkinson;  
Christiana, to be supplied. A. T. Scott,  
professor in the Wesleyan Female College,

## member of Grace Church Quarterly Confer-

ence.  
Eastern District.—J. Hough, P. E.—Sussex,  
E. Stubbs; Smyrna Circuit, E. Davis; Ap-  
poquinimick, T. B. Killiam; Middletown, L.  
C. Matlack; Odessa, J. B. Bryan; Cecilton,  
C. St. Paul's, Elijah Miller; Galena, H.  
Colclazer; Millington, W. M. Warner; Mas-  
sey's, C. K. Morris; Still Pond, W. B. Gregg;  
Chesterdown, F. M. Chatham; Kent Circuit,  
J. T. Van Burkalow; Sudlersville, C. W.  
Pretyman, R. Roe; Church Hill, W. R. Mc-  
Farlane; Centerville, V. Smith; Queenstown,  
Valentine Gray; Kent Island, J. W. Ham-  
merville; Easton, R. W. Todd; St. Michael's,  
J. D. Curtis; Talbot, T. E. Bell; Royal Oak,  
E. L. Hoffecker; Trappe, R. H. Adams;  
Hillsborough, W. J. Duhadway; King's  
Creek, Newton McQuay; Greensborough, B.  
F. Price; Denton, E. P. Aldred, one to be  
supplied; Maryland, E. H. Hinson.

**Proceedings of the Legislature.**  
THURSDAY, March 18.  
SENATE.—Bills introduced: By Mr. Riddle,  
to amend chapter 85, R. S., providing that  
the property of a person dying intestate shall  
revert to the father or mother of such in-  
testate during his or her life; by the Speaker,  
to authorize the Recorder of Deeds of Sussex  
county to procure a record book in which to  
record the leases of the Rehoboth Beach Camp  
Meeting Association; House bill to amend  
chapter 73, R. S.—of Elections.

Bills passed: House bill to amend title 4—  
of elections; House bill to repeal the act  
recently passed to regulate the dealing of land  
to the U. S. for light houses and other pur-  
poses; bill to require trustees in cases of val-  
untary assignment to give bond for the faith-  
ful performance of their duties; House bill for  
an additional Justice of the Peace, Notary  
Public and Constable, to reside at Clayton;  
to amend chapter 27, vol. 14, limiting the  
jurisdiction of the constable at Biddeford's  
Banks, to criminal business only; House bill  
to further supplement the act to extend the  
time for recording deeds; House bill for the  
protection of navigation in the Christiana  
river; General Incorporation act; to renew  
the charter for the Home for Aged women,  
of Wilmington and relating to the removal  
of hotel keepers from one district to another.

Mr. Shakespeare presented a memorial from  
the Wilmington M. E. Conference, in session  
at Smyrna, urging the passage of more string-  
ent liquor laws. Read and sent to the House.

House.—Bills introduced: By Mr. Pyle,  
directing the State Treasurer to pay to R. R.  
Robinson & Co. of Wilmington, \$631.33, in  
lieu of certain land scrip bought by them; by  
Mr. Nowland, requiring the Levy Courts to  
lay and collect on the real and personal  
property of colored people a tax to be applied  
towards the support of their own schools.

Bills passed: Amending chapter 38, vol.  
12, requiring savings banks and insurance  
companies to publish an annual statement;  
incorporating the Workingmen's Savings  
Bank, of Wilmington; relating to tenants  
under their having down rights; for the  
relief of the indigent deaf and dumb, and blind.  
The free school bill being taken up for  
consideration Mr. J. W. Phillips offered an  
amendment creating a State Board of Educa-  
tion to consist of the Secretary of State, State  
Treasurer and State Auditor, and providing  
for the appointment of a State Superintendent  
at a salary of \$1800 per annum. Mr. Broad-  
way laid before the House the M. E. Con-  
ference temperance resolutions. Mr. Bird,  
from the committee to consider the constitu-  
tional amendment giving the Legislature  
power to fix, by amendment, the boundaries  
of any county, reported the same favorably,  
with amendments relating entirely to dis-  
tricts. The amendments were adopted.

The bill authorizing Levy Courts to pay  
fine of citizens convicted in the U. S. Courts  
for violation of the enforcement acts of Con-  
gress was amended leaving the payment of  
fines and employment of counsel optional  
with the Levy Courts and Governor. On  
motion of Mr. Bird the constitutional amend-  
ment providing for the division of New Castle  
county after a discussion by Messrs. Baldwin  
and Biggs in opposition, and Mr. Broadway  
in favor, was lost by a vote of 8 to 12. Nu-  
merous petitions both in favor of and against  
division were presented. Mr. J. W. Phillips  
offered a joint resolution directing that the  
per diem of the members of the General As-  
sembly be paid in gold, or its equivalent.  
Adopted.

The bill increasing the compensation of  
the members to \$5 a day was lost. On motion  
of Mr. G. H. Phillips the vote by which the  
State Work House bill was lost was recon-  
sidered. The Senate joint resolution author-  
izing the State Treasurer to borrow money  
was concurred in. On motion of Mr. Now-  
land the bill increasing the percentage of tax  
collectors of New Castle county was indefi-  
nitely postponed.

**FRIDAY, March 19.**  
SENATE.—Bill passed: Relating to the re-  
cording of the leases of the Rehoboth Camp  
Meeting Association; Mr. Riddle reported  
adoption of the bill to amend chapter 418, vol.  
14, exempting watering places from the re-  
quirements of the license law. Mr. Riddle  
also reported the bill proposing an amend-  
ment to the constitution forbidding here-  
after, the granting of State aid to railroads.

House.—Bills passed: Taxing dogs  
in Sussex county for school purposes; reduc-  
ing the tax on oyster boats from \$3 per ton to  
\$2; allowing the City Council of Wilmington  
to subscribe \$5000 towards the Centennial  
Exposition.

Senate amendments to the bills amend-  
ing chapters 18 and 87, R. S., were concurred  
in. The bill repealing the exemption law in  
Sussex county was taken up and debated and  
postponed till Tuesday.

**MONDAY, March 22.**  
SENATE.—Bills read: House bills, amend-  
ing chapter 36, vol. 12, amending the char-  
ter of Wilmington, supplementing chapter  
42, R. S. and free school bill.

Bills passed: House bill requiring savings  
banks and insurance companies to publish  
statements; House bill amending chapter  
73, R. S.

House.—Bills introduced: By Mr. Broad-  
way, to regulate the size of peach baskets  
and crates, which on motion of Mr. Nowland  
was indefinitely postponed; Senate general  
incorporation act; act to incorporate the In-  
dian River Oyster Planting Company; bill to  
regulate the sale of patent rights.

Bills passed: Bill authorizing the Levy  
Court of Sussex county to appropriate \$250  
each, to Milton, Seaford and Lewes, for the re-  
pair of streets; authorizing indices for Sus-  
sex county; relating to assessments; incor-  
porating the Del. State Fire Insurance Co.  
On motion of Mr. Biggs the bill relating to  
the punishment of persons convicted under  
a special committee of three consisting of  
Messrs. Biggs, Voshell and Honston. The  
Free School bill as amended providing for  
one State superintendent at a salary of \$1800  
and making the Secretary of State, State  
Treasurer and State Auditor a Board of Edu-  
cation, was passed by a vote of 10 to 9.

The Senate bill for the destruction of hawks and  
owls was amended to exclude New Castle  
county, and passed.

**TUESDAY, March 23.**  
SENATE.—Bills passed: House bills incor-  
porating the Schoen Spring Company, of  
Wilmington, the Middletown Gaslight Com-  
pany and amending Odessa's charter; taxing

## dogs for the protection of sheep; taxing dogs

for a license in Sussex county, and  
amending the charter of Wilmington. Also  
just a few more stock laws.

House amendments to the Senate Hawk and  
Owl bill were concurred in. Mr. Causey  
presented a joint resolution creating a joint  
committee of three from the House and two  
from the Senate to examine the Auditor Treas-  
urer's accounts and settle with the Auditor.  
Adopted, and Messrs. Causey and Davis ap-  
pointed. Several bills were read twice and  
referred.

House.—Bills passed: Amending the char-  
ter of the Del. and Ches. Tow-boat Company;  
changing the name of the Phil. Del. & Charles-  
ton S. S. Company to the "Clyde" S. S. Co.;  
excepting from the exemption law funeral  
expenses and expenses of last sickness.

The Senate amendment to the bill for the  
protection of navigation in Christiana river  
was concurred in; also Senate amendments  
to House bill requiring Savings Banks and  
Insurance Companies to publish statements.  
Mr. Todd introduced a bill to incorporate the  
Delaware Construction Company. Mr. Biggs,  
from the committee to whom was referred  
the bill authorizing the Levy Courts to re-  
spect persons convicted under the enforcement  
acts of Congress and to provide counsel for  
their defense, reported back the bill with an  
amendment, making the law to apply to  
future cases. The amendment was adopted,  
and the bill passed by a vote of 14 to 5. The  
bill to except Sussex county from the pro-  
visions of the exemption law was lost by a vote  
of 6 to 12. On motion of Mr. Nowland the  
Senate bill to appropriate \$3000 to Delaware  
College was indefinitely postponed. The bill  
taxing colored people for the support of their  
own schools was passed by a vote of 14 to 5.

**AFTERNOON SESSION.**  
SENATE.—Bills passed: Amending chapter  
85, R. S. in relation to the succession of  
property; House bill providing for fees for  
the harbor master of New Castle.

The bill allowing parties to civil suits to  
testify in their own behalf was indefinitely  
postponed. The bill to amend the constitu-  
tion so as to make a two-thirds vote neces-  
sary to pass aid bills was lost by the vote.

House.—Bills passed: Making taxes a  
first lien on real and personal estate for two  
years; Senate bill for the relief of the in-  
digent deaf and dumb, and blind.

The bill for the relief of R. R. Robinson &  
Co. for loss of certain land scrip, was, on  
motion of Mr. Nowland, indefinitely post-  
poned. The bill also the bill giving to Sheriffs  
power to appoint their wardens. The vote,  
by which the Delaware College appropriation  
was lost, was reconsidered.

**WEDNESDAY, March 24.**  
SENATE.—Bills passed: Authorizing the  
issue of fourteen \$1000 bonds to redeem a  
like amount of Del. College bonds now due;  
House bill preventing obstructions in the  
Delaware river, with an amendment making  
the fine for violating the act, \$10,000; House  
bill incorporating the Workingmen's Savings  
Bank of Wilmington; bill for the protection  
of certain persons indicted under the enforce-  
ment acts; for the protection of New Castle  
Harbor.

The vote on Mr. Fiddeman's Constitutional  
anti-aid amendment was reconsidered. House  
bill for a State Work House was lost. The  
Free School bill was amended making the  
President of Del. College a member of the  
State Board of Education, and passed. The  
bill for the taxation of colored people for  
separate schools was passed. The Wilming-  
ton bill was laid on the table.

House.—Speaker Holcomb introduced a  
bill providing for a decision of opinion of  
the people of New Castle county on the ques-  
tion of county division.

The vote by which the R. R. Robinson re-  
lief bill was lost was reconsidered. The  
Senate amendment to the New Castle Harbor  
bill was concurred in. Mr. Bird's bill to au-  
thorize the Recorder of Deeds of New Castle  
county to make certain indexes was, on mo-  
tion of Mr. Biggs, indefinitely postponed.

The Senate bill to increase the Attorney Gen-  
eral's salary \$500 was passed. Bill regulat-  
ing the sale of patent rights was lost. The  
Senate bill establishing the weight of oats  
for the service of the army, Mr. Holcomb  
addressed the House on the State finances.  
The Speaker presented a memorial from the  
Trustees of Delaware College urging the pas-  
sage of the \$3000 appropriation act.

**Spelling Bee.**  
Some of our citizens, desiring to be in the  
fashion, are trying to make arrangements for  
a Spelling Bee in the Town Hall on an early  
day. A meeting was called, for the purpose  
of talking about it, in the office of Messrs. J.  
M. Cox & Bro's Carriage Works, last even-  
ing. Due notice will be given of the pro-  
gramme of proceedings, if it is concluded to  
hold the Bee.

**Moving Day.**  
Thursday was a busy day in Middletown,  
as the changing of residences was more than  
common. Dr. R. Rice has moved his resi-  
dence from the large and handsome home  
in the Town Hall, lately occupied by Mr.  
E. M. Hanson. The Reading Room Company  
have moved into room No. 1, TRANSCRIPT  
Building. Beside these there were a good  
many changes of private residences.

**Masonic Notice.**  
The members of Union Lodge, No. 5, A.  
F. & A. M., are requested to meet in the  
Lodge Room, on Monday afternoon, March  
29th, at 1 o'clock sharp, to attend the funeral  
of Brother William F. Hilyard. Masonic  
duty will be observed. All Master Masons  
in good standing are fraternally invited.

By order of the W. M.  
C. E. CLAYTON, Acting Secretary.

**Death and Sickness.**  
Wm. F. Hilyard, for several years tele-  
graphic operator at the Middletown R. R. de-  
pot, died on Thursday night, after a lingering  
illness of several weeks. Mr. H. has been in  
very delicate health for some years.

George Derrickson, Esq., formerly Presi-  
dent of the Citizens' National Bank, and one  
of Middletown's best known citizens, was  
taken extremely ill last Tuesday week, and  
is now (Friday evening) lying at the point of  
death, with scarce any hopes of his recovery.

**The Weather.**  
"Come Gentle Spring, Ethereal mildness  
come!"—"If you're come, why don't you  
come along?" that old Thompson chant  
was being sung by the children about Spring  
has been in this region last Wednesday.  
There hasn't been a great deal of ethereal  
mildness around here yet, and if Mr. Thomp-  
son had had more to move on Thursday he  
would have had a different opinion of Spring's  
gentleness. There ain't much gentleness  
about weather when the thermometer is only  
20 degrees above zero, and a big snow storm  
covering up things.

**Arrested for Horse Stealing.**  
John F. White, who has been, for some  
years, practicing as a veterinary surgeon in  
this place, was arrested at Alex. Maxwell's  
(Middletown) hotel, on Thursday morning, by  
Constable Woodward, of Wilmington, on a  
charge of stealing a mare, the property of  
Wm. K. Stockley and Michael Devine, from  
the National Hotel, on the 14th inst.  
White was taken to Wilmington, where a  
hearing was given him before Esquire Phil-

## From the evidence elicited, it appeared that

on the 13th inst., while the plaintiffs were  
staying at the National Hotel, in this town  
White proposed to trade horses with them.  
This they said they did not agree to do, but  
that on the next morning, White took their  
mare from the stable and carried her away.  
Hence the arrest. On the other hand, White  
claims that they did agree to trade with him,  
but that he was to pay Blackiston's money of  
"boot." From all that we can learn this is  
probably the true state of the case. It is  
more than likely that all the parties were en-  
gaged in "keeping their spirits up by pouring  
spirits down." And White took the mare  
under the supposition that the trade had been  
agreed upon. It is rather singular, that if  
these parties think White stole their horse  
they did not institute proceedings when the  
thing was done. We think it probable that  
White was not the difference agreed upon,  
but that he intended to steal the horse, we  
don't believe a word of it.

White was admitted to \$500 bail, and re-  
turned to Middletown, that evening.

## The Maryland & Delaware Ship Canal.

The inauguration of the work upon this  
great enterprise, took place on Monday last,  
on the property of Mr. C. Ferguson, near  
Blackbird, and the work was every step taken  
towards the completion of the canal. Al-  
though no public demonstration was intend-  
ed, yet the news of the work brought together  
about one hundred persons. General Brown,  
C. E., as representative of the company, ad-  
dressed those persons present in a brief, can-  
did, frank manner, stating that the enter-  
prise we are about to inaugurate was con-  
sidered in the Commercial Circle of both this  
country and Europe, as one of the grandest  
enterprises of the age. That the company  
had acted in good faith in every step taken  
in this matter, and honestly intended to  
complete this work. That nothing but reverses  
by financial crisis could prevent it, and then,  
as the hour of 12 noon had arrived, said: "I,  
now as representative of the Maryland and  
Delaware Ship Canal Comp'y, proceed formally  
to begin the work of actual construction,"  
at the same time throwing the first shovel of  
earth into the cart. This was followed by  
all present, and the contractor Mr. Kennedy  
then placed the hands at work. At present  
the work is comparatively small force are engaged,  
owing to the extreme cold weather and the  
difficulty in removing the earth by carts.  
As soon as the earth settles, and the weather  
is favorable, the company propose to increase  
the labor by all the modern appliances of  
machinery, and expect to complete the work  
in four years. Doubtless the construction of  
this work will attract very many persons to  
our Peninsula, and will have a strong ten-  
dency to induce emigration here. It would  
also furnish another route to Baltimore,  
Philadelphia and New York markets, for  
fruit and farm produce, and these increased  
facilities enhance the value of farm lands. So  
we can see only gain to us if the work be  
completed, and as the company have not as  
yet asked for State aid, it is impossible to see  
how, for a State, we can be in any way in-  
jured.

**Land Sales.**  
Sheriff Lambson sold, on Tuesday, at the  
Middletown Hotel, two farms belonging to  
the estate of the late Eliza Jefferson, of New  
Castle, as follows: No. 1, 257 acres, to J. B.  
Cazier, for \$19.25 per acre. No. 2, 305  
acres to P. B. Vandever, of New Castle